No. 2

BIO-RESEARCH CONSULTANTS, INC.
9 Commercial Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141

R E P O R T

to

Philip Morris Incorporated

Report No. 15

Contract C-172

Covering the period:

August 16th, 1968 to October 15th, 1968

Report Prepared by:

Cornelis G. Van Dongen, Ph. D., Research Associate

Distribution:
To Client: Dr. Wakeham - original
Dr. Osdene - Copy No. 2; Copy No. 3

Additional copies, Nos. 4 to 8, marked For Internal Use Only

Date October 25th, 1968

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Interim Report No. 15

STUDIES ON SALIVATION

Recent progress in the studies on salivation will be presented herewith in the form of a brief interim report because of the fact that statistical analysis on a large body of experimental data is currently being performed. The summary data, together with their statistical analysis, will be presented in full in the next bimonthly report.

The statistical analyses presented in Report No. 14, p. 3, revealed that base-salivation increases over time and that with three, four or five salivations a day for four consecutive days, we had not as yet reached our goal of establishing conditions for obtaining a base-salivation plateau over time. It was felt that a stable salivation base-line over time might be achieved by extending the number of experimental days and number of measurements during each day.

A large experiment was performed using two groups of eighteen mice each. Within each group, the mice were assigned to equal subgroups of "low," "intermediate" or "high" salivators on the basis of previous salivation performance with the one-day salivation test. The first group of eighteen mice was salivated at four daily intervals, whereas the second group was salivated eight times daily. The entire experiment was performed over a two-week period.

The results of this experiment will establish the experimental conditions necessary to ascertain a stable salivation base-line over time in terms of preselection of mice, salivation days and number of measurements during each day. A stable salivation base-line is important for efficient subsequent experiments.

Additional experiments were performed to determine with accuracy the threshold dose of subcutaneously administered atropine which inhibits salivation. The results of these experiments, together with those from above, will be the basis of our next more substantial report.

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